UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTIETH YEAR

2567th MEETING: 30 JANUARY 1985

NEW YORK

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/ . . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

2567th MEETING

Held in New York on Wednesday, 30 January 1985, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. Claude de KÉMOULARIA (France).

Present: The representatives of the following States: Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/2567)

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16911)

The meeting was called to order at 3.40 p.m.

Opening statement by the President

1. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): Members will note that the chamber has been equipped so that they can view documents on video tapes. I owe them an explanation. I have been informed by the representative of Chad that he intends during his statement to show certain documents on video tapes. In keeping with past practice, as President of the Council I have decided to authorize the presentation of those documents, and I have given the necessary instructions for the technical arrangements to be made.

Expression of welcome to the new members and thanks to the outgoing members

2. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): As this is the first time the Council has met this year in a public meeting, I should like to extend my best wishes to all the members here. I hope that we will all pursue our work in a spirit of co-operation and thus contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security.

3. It is with special pleasure that I extend a welcome to the new non-permanent members of the Council that have been elected for a two-year term, namely, Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago. I am sure I express the views of all the members of the Council when I say that we welcome their participation in our work. We have no doubt that they will make a useful contribution to our search for solutions to the complex problems facing the Council within the framework of its important responsibilities.

4. Also on behalf of the Council, I should like to express my gratitude to the outgoing members for their important contribution to our work. The representatives of Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe have won our esteem and our friendship, and I am sure we shall continue to work with them fruitfully.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

5. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): On behalf of the Council I should like to pay a special tribute to my predecessor, Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil, representative of Egypt, who conducted the Council's work in December with great talent and effectiveness.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16911)

6. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): I should like to inform members of the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requesting that they be permitted to participate in the discussion of the item on the agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Lassou (Chad) and Mr. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) took places at the Council table.

7. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): This meeting has been convened at the request of the representative of Chad in a letter dated 28 January to the President of the Council [*S/16911*], following another letter he had addressed to the President dated 25 January [*S/16906*].

8. I should also like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/16912, containing the text of a letter dated 28 January, addressed to the President of the Council by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

9. The first speaker on my list is the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad, Mr. Gouara Lassou, to whom I wish to extend a welcome. I invite him to make his statement.

10. Mr. LASSOU (Chad) (*interpretation from French*): Before dealing with the item before the Council, I should like on behalf of my delegation sincerely to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency for January and also to thank you for having kindly convened the Council so promptly. My delegation is pleased to see the representative of France, a country with which Chad enjoys fruitful and cordial relations, presiding over the Council at this important time of year. We are sure that under your wise and dedicated leadership, and thanks to your outstanding ability as a veteran statesman and diplomat, the Council will be able to discharge properly its heavy responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

11. I take this opportunity also to pay a well-deserved tribute to your predecessor, the representative of Egypt, a fraternal and friendly country, for his competence and dynamism.

12. I should like also to extend a cordial welcome to the newly elected members of the Council, namely, Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago, and to wish them all success in the important work awaiting them in the Council.

13. Lastly, I wish to express the profound gratitude of the Chadian people as a whole and of its Government to all the members of the Council for responding so promptly to the appeal which my country, Chad, addressed to them, and thus authorizing me to address the Council.

14. On 27 September 1984, a plot aimed at physically eliminating President Hissein Habré and all the members of the Government was foiled at N'Djamena. That plot was part of a process that Qaddafi has been engaging in for nearly 20 years now in order to fulfil his annexationist goals concerning Chad. A White Paper has been issued on that plot. So as to facilitate understanding of the main purpose of this White Paper, which I have made available in order to have it distributed as an official document of the Security Council, it may be helpful to draw briefly on the background of the Chad-Libya dispute. We have already discussed it at length in the Council in 1983, but it is fitting to recall its main features.

15. Everything began in 1970, only several months after the *coup d'état* against King Idris. Indeed, Qaddafi published an official road map of Libya whose legend indicated that the international frontiers contained therein should not be considered as definitive because they could be changed. I would point out that that map already included as part of Libyan territory the area which the press was later to call the "Aouzou Strip".

16. In 1971, Libya's actual military presence in Chadian territory was detected. It was to be intensified in 1973, and further expanded later. Libya, which occupied 114,000 square kilometres in 1973, now occupies 550,000, in other words, the entire prefecture of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti.

17. Qaddafi's secret dream is the occupation and subjugation of all Chad and the Chadian people, in order thereafter to destabilize the rest of Africa. From the very beginning, the Chadian authorities have tried, in vain, to negotiate with Libya.

18. Qaddaffi's Libya has committed aggression against Chad, occupied it and interfered in its internal affairs. The Libyan screen for the occupation of part of Chadian territory was the stillborn Laval-Mussolini treaty of 1935, called "Treaty of Rome on the settlement of the interests of Italy and France in Africa" [*S/15649, annex VII*]. That treaty never had any legal validity, since there was never any exchange of instruments of ratification between France and Italy. Moreover, when France and Libya later signed, on 10 August 1955, the Treaty of Friendship and Good-Neighbourliness between the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Libya [*ibid., annex X*], they saw fit not to mention the abortive Laval-Mussolini treaty on the list of international instruments recognized by the two parties concerning, among other frontiers, that frontier separating the territories of French Equatorial Africa, that is, Chad, which was still under colonial administration, and independent Libya.

19. Qaddafi's régime tried to improve its image by claiming that between 1951 and 1969 Libya was not truly free and that, accordingly, all decisions were dictated to it by imperialism; that the 1955 agreement was, in Qaddafi's eyes, replete with hypocrisy, its articles ambiguous and, consequently, Libya did not recognize it because it had caused Libya too much harm; that the conventions prior to 1955 did not respond to the aspirations of the Libyan people and that, if one were to take history into account, Libyan territory would extend well beyond its current limits.

20. This most unusual manner in which Qaddafi interprets international law should be a source of grave concern to all States Members of the Organization.

21. Why is it that the Laval-Mussolini treaty—which we have described as stillborn—never entered into force? It is because, as I have already said, the exchange of the instruments of ratification never took place nor was ever to take place because of the wars in Ethiopia and Spain. Indeed, the first article of the title of that stillborn treaty made its entry into force conditional upon the conclusion of a convention concerning Tunisia.

22. Count Ciano, then Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, declared on 17 December 1938 that the Treaty of Rome "was neither ratified nor completed and has been overtaken by history".

23. Taking note of this statement, Mr. François Poncet, Ambassador of France to Italy, said, on 23 December 1938:

"While the instruments of ratification could not be exchanged, owing to a postponement of the Tunisian Convention which was to precede that exchange, France is not responsible for appraisal of the circumstances which have led Italy itself to desire that postponement."

24. Moreover, if there was a dispute, it was definitively settled in due course between France and Libya, on the recommendation of the General Assembly on 15 December 1950 by its resolution 392 (V). Pursuant to this resolution, France and Libya concluded the Treaty of Friendship and Good-Neighbourliness of 10 August 1955 to which I have referred. Article 3 of that Treaty provides that:

"The two High Contracting Parties recognize that the frontiers between the territory of Libya, on the one hand, and the territories of Tunisia, Algeria, French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa, on the other hand, are those resulting from the international instruments in force on the date of the establishment of the United Kingdom of Libya as defined in the exchange of letters as appended hereto (annex I)."

25. Annex I specifies that the international instruments in force were the Franco-British Convention of 14 June 1898; the Additional Declaration of 21 March 1899 to the aforementioned Convention; the Franco-Italian agreements of 1 November 1902; the Franco-British Convention of 8 September 1919; and the Franco-Italian Arrangement of 12 September 1919 [*ibid., annexes I, II, III, V and VI*].

26. The Franco-Libyan Treaty of 10 August 1955 was ratified by the two High Contracting Parties. The exchange of the letters of ratification took place on 20 January 1957, and the Treaty entered into force on 26 March 1957. It should be borne in mind that the letters exchanged on the day of the signing of the Treaty constituting annexes to it contain detailed and indisputable stipulations concerning the path of the frontier between Chad and Libya.

27. With regard to the foregoing, it is easy to see and understand that Libya's warmongering attitude towards Chad is dictated principally by the annexationist aims of the Tripoli régime against Chad in particular and the rest of Africa in general. Consequently, it is Qaddafi who has been creating frontier problems between Chad and Libya.

28. Chad, which is a poor, land-locked country, hard hit by famine and drought and battered by war, has priorities for its economic and social development and the well-being of its people. While Chad's civilian population is suffering the hardships of drought and dying of hunger, the Government of the Third Republic has been obliged to use a large part of the meagre resources available to Chad to cope with a war imposed on its long-suffering people by the Tripoli régime.

29. Despite everything, the Chadian people, fiercely determined and aware of the need to oppose this aggression, under the enlightened guidance of President Hissein Habré, courageously continues a struggle on two fronts: the war imposed by Libya and drought. An army without a leader cannot win any battle; a people without a guiding hand cannot undertake any large-scale enterprise. If the Chadian people is resisting, as I have said before, it is thanks to the inherent qualities of its President, Hissein Habré. Qaddafi knows this, and he realizes that it is to his disadvantage—and that is what he finds unbearable. For Qaddafi, President Hissein Habré is the main obstacle to his régime's expansionist designs on Chad; for Qaddafi, President Hissein Habré is the man to eliminate by every means.

30. Faced with numerous failures and setbacks in the war in Chad, the international terrorist thought he would succeed by using his favourite weapon: international terrorism.

31. Political terrorism, which respects no morality, no frontiers, no principles and no international norms, should be a source of deep concern to all States Members of the United Nations. Each Member State must do its utmost to oppose, annihilate and render harmless those responsible for international terrorism. I realize that a great deal of effort has been made by countries which cherish peace and justice, but much still remains to be done.

32. Often, the victims of political terrorism are caught off guard, while the criminals, for their part, hide behind the mask of anonymity, thus protecting their own identities and that of their backers. In most cases when the terrorists are identified it is too late to be of any help to their victims. However, thanks particularly to the steady improvement of international co-operation, it has been possible in some cases to prevent the perpetration of acts of terrorism in time. Fortunately for Chad, the suspects were caught red-handed before they had a chance to strike; and that has made it possible to find out who was the true criminal.

33. A long and careful inquiry, conducted with the greatest discretion last September by our security services, made it possible to foil a plot to assassinate President Hissein Habré and all the members of the Government of Chad.

34. The testimony of loyal Chadians who pretended to collaborate with the suspected assassins and a thorough analysis of the explosive device have enabled the Government to establish that Muammar Qaddafi, the leader of international terrorism, is truly the person behind this ignominious plot.

35. What I am about to say summarizes the results of the inquiry by the Chadian Security Services dealing with the human and technical methods used by Qaddafi to satisfy his desire for political hegemony by carrying out a series of assassinations in Chad—an hegemony which he has proved unable to achieve by military action on the ground. The Government of Chad hopes that this preliminary report, which has been made public while inquiries are actually continuing, will serve as a warning to other potential victims of Qaddafi as he presses on with acts of terrorism in the world.

36. On 26 September 1984, security agents, acting on a tip provided by Chadian patriots, searched the house of a Chadian businessman named Ali Hassan Adam. In that search an attaché case made of red vinyl material—very similar to those used by businessmen the world over—was discovered. However, that particular attaché case contained an electronic detonating mechanism and enough explosives to destroy a house. The deposition taken from Ali Hassan Adam showed that he had received that booby-trapped device from a Libyan agent at Kousseri, a town in Cameroon, the other side of the Chari River opposite N'Djamena. The Libyan agent, who called himself Senoussi Abdelsalam, had told Ali that the attaché case contained eavesdropping equipment. Senoussi then asked Ali to place the attaché case in the meeting room of the Chamber of Commerce—the room where the Council of Ministers meets—just before the meeting of the President of the Republic with the members of his Government. This "eavesdropping device"—which was in fact a bomb—was to have been kept by Ali at his home in N'Djamena until Senoussi provided him with further instructions. The Libyan agent showed Ali another attaché case and told him that it contained a radio receiver and a tape-recorder. Senoussi explained that he was using this set of equipment to record the debates of the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

37. After considering the results of the analysis of the bomb to which I have referred, President Hissein Habré and the members of his Government decided to keep that information secret in the hope of luring the Libyan agent Senoussi to N'Djamena, where he and his accomplices could be arrested.

38. Meanwhile, the security forces were instructed to press ahead with their inquiries, which made it absolutely clear that this murderous conspiracy had been fomented by the Libyan Government and its leader, Muammar Qaddafi. Moreover, it proved that several Libyans and experienced foreign technicians were accomplices in this attempted assassination. If successful, that gruesome endeavour was to have brought them a net return of a mere CFAF 30 million, or $67,000.

39. The contents of the attaché case, which were to all appearances so harmless, consisted of six sticks of Semtex-H plastic explosives of Czechoslovak manufacture. Each stick, wrapped in wax paper, contained two and a half kilograms of poweful explosives. The total power of 15 kilograms of plastic explosives would have been enough to destroy a truck and any human being within a distance of seven and a half metres in the open air. Inside a conference room, however, the power of the same explosive charge would have been greatly increased. In fact, a 15-kilo charge of explosives is more than enough to destroy a 6,000-cubic-metre conference room and burst the lungs of every person in that room. The Czechoslovak explosive Semtex-H is widely sold throughout the world and is especially favoured by terrorist groups, which use it for booby-trapped letters. For example, Eduardo Mondlane, the Mozambican patriot, was killed by a booby-trapped package containing Semtex-H. The detonators for the plastic explosive were connected to an ignition device put together from electronic components. The ignition device itself, which was a tube of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) 29 centimetres long and 4 centimetres in diameter, was powered by an ordinary 1.5-volt battery. This type of detonator consists of a switch with two positions, "Test" and "On". In the "Test" position, pressure on the button on the battery side lights up a red indicator light. In this position no power flows from the contacts to the detonator. However, in the "On" position the same procedure causes the red indicator to light and causes power to flow from the contacts to the detonator.

40. The transmitter described by the Libyan Senoussi Abdelsalam as a "receiver/tape recorder", and which was subsequently confiscated by security forces, was to serve as a remote control system. Both the transmitter and the receiver used for the bomb are made of ordinary, commercially available electronic components to be found in any communications system. However, sophisticated modifications converted these intrinsically harmless components into instruments of death.

41. In order to achieve detonation, the components of this bomb were cleverly modified in a laboratory and skilfully assembled. The bomb was made in such a way that it could be set off from a distance of several kilometres. The duped Chadian, Ali Hassan, would certainly have been blown up along with his so-called "eavesdropping device", which he was supposed to have placed in the meeting room in the Chamber of Commerce, thereby also wiping out the chief witness against the terrorist Colonel.

42. The provenance of the operational parts of the Libyan device has been traced to a commercial source in Western Europe that has over the past six years supplied several such parts to the Libyan Government at Benghazi. From the ongoing investigations, it appears that 15 or more sets of such components have been delivered to the Office of Military Security, Post Office Box 724, Benghazi, Libya. The 14—or more—missing sets or components could therefore still be assembled for bombs already planted on the African continent, or elsewhere, by the arch-international terrorist Qaddafi.

43. I would point out that the specific technical details of the bomb have been deliberately omitted in order not to facilitate the manufacture of similar devices by other terrorist organizations.

44. Based on the evidence provided by depositions of the witness and technical analyses, the Government of Chad accuses the Government of Libya of having fomented this act of cowardly terrorism in order to assassinate the President of the Republic of Chad and members of the Chadian Government.

45. In the light of the foregoing, the Government of Chad appeals to all the States Members of the Organization resolutely to condemn this criminal plot fomented by the international terrorist Qaddafi.

46. I wish to take this opportunity to alert all nations to the fact that Chad and its leaders are not the only targets

for the agents of Qaddafi's international terrorism, as we have already seen elsewhere. We know that there are at least 14 additional sophisticated explosive devices still in circulation. That is why we are hopeful that our statement will assist in identifying, and perhaps even discovering, additional bombs before they can achieve their gruesome goals on behalf of the Libyan campaign of terror.

47. At the request of the Soviet Union and through the aegis of the First Committee, the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session has just held a very lengthy debate on State terrorism. The United Nations now finds itself confronted with a concrete case of terrorism. What will the Security Council decide?

48. For its part, the Chadian Government hopes that by providing this data, supported by photographs, it will have made some modest contribution to the efforts of the international community to foil acts of international terrorism in general, and those of Qaddafi in particular.

49. The disarmed weapon I have described is available for examination to those having a legitimate interest and to accredited media representatives. We did not bring the plastic explosive itself because it would have been dangerous both to us and to the aircraft, but we do have the detonator with us in the attaché case I am now placing at your disposal. But there is no need for alarm—you will not be blown up. However, before opening the case, I would ask the technicians to start the videotape screens so that we can all see what this bomb would have done had it gone off. Of course, this is a simulation, since we are not ourselves terrorists.

50. This is the attaché case, which looks like one for a businessman or a diplomat, apart from the murderous device it contains.

The following is an interpretation of the narration, in French, of the videotapes shown in the Security Council chamber at the request of the delegation of Chad.

"Last autumn President Habré was to have held a meeting with members of his Government, senior officials and other prominent citizens and foreign diplomats in the meeting hall of the Chamber of Commerce in downtown N'Djamena. At that time, a Libyan agent calling himself El Senoussi Abdelsalam contacted a Chadian businessman who had free access to the building in question. The Libyan instructed the businessman to place this harmless-looking attaché case inside the conference room of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that the attaché case contained only an eavesdropping and recording device that would enable the Libyan to follow these very high-level discussions. Instead of an eavesdropping device, however, the attaché case in fact contained six sticks of Czechoslovak-made Semtex-H plastic explosive. For some years Semtex-H has been the preferred explosive of terrorists, particularly in the manufacture of booby-trapped letters. Eduardo Mondlane, the Mozambican patriot, was killed by a booby-trapped package containing this type of explosive. The 15 kilos of explosives in this bomb could have completely destroyed every human being within a 130-metre radius.

"In a closed room such as this room in which the Security Council is meeting, the effect of the blast would have been greatly amplified. The explosion would have destroyed the conference room and blown everyone in it to bits. Embedded in the dangerous plastic explosive was a detonator bearing the serial number 13. The test button on top made it possible to check that the batteries and contacts were in working order.

"Here is the detonator in a dismantled state. Its receiver, cleverly modified through equipment that is easily obtainable from commercial sources, functions with ordinary batteries. When the position of the test button is 'On' or 'Testing', the mechanism picks up a radio signal which detonates the explosives hidden in the plastic sticks. The remote control can be situated several hundred metres away from the target. It is contained in this ordinary attaché case, which has been ingeniously transformed for the purpose. It has been discovered that the transmitter in this attaché case, apparently harmless in appearance, was capable of sending signals to detonate five separate bombs. The transmitter is powered by a rechargeable battery and has a collapsible aerial. The Libyan agent Senoussi presented the attaché case to his presumed accomplice as containing eavesdropping equipment. All that had to be done was to press the button on the transmitter and the signal would have been given to the detonator of the bomb, thus killing President Hissein Habré and other high-ranking persons in the Republic of Chad. This is what would have happened: [*EXPLOSION*]."

51. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): I call on the representative of Chad.

52. Mr. LASSOU (Chad) (*interpretation from French*): We have here some brochures we have prepared containing various photographs we have taken. We would be glad if you, Sir, could kindly arrange to have them distributed as official documents of the Security Council.

53. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): The next speaker is the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on whom I now call.

54. Mr. AZZAROUK (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): It gives me great pleasure at the outset to congratulate you, Sir, on your accession to the presidency of the Council for this month. I am confident that your diplomatic experience and your wisdom will assist the Council in its deliberations.

55. I also wish to express my appreciation to your predecessor, our brother the representative of Egypt, for the exemplary manner in which he conducted the work of the Council last month.

56. The position of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the situation in Chad has been made clear in the brief letter we addressed to the President of the Council on

28 January [*S/16912*]. Despite the fact that we have from the outset made it clear that there is no logical justification for the convening of the Council—and we are now sure of that following the statement made a few moments ago—I wish to make certain observations to shed light on the truth of the situation prevailing in Chad.

57. In this connection, I wish to assert that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects all the allegations included in the letter of Chad [*S/16906*]—and all that has been said by Mr. Gouara Lassou in the last few minutes. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya does not interfere in Chad and has no presence whatsoever on Chadian territory. What is described every now and again by some hostile circles as a presence of Libyan forces is only the presence of forces of the legitimate Government of National Unity which are stationed in the northern part of Chad.

58. Therefore the purpose of the rebel Habré in convening this meeting of the Council is as follows: first, to slander the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to depict it as an aggressor and to cast doubt on its intentions towards Chad; secondly, to belittle the military importance and power of the Government of National Unity, under Oueddei, which controls the northern part of Chad and whose forces are present throughout the country; thirdly, to create justification for the rebel Habré and his clique to obtain more weapons, foreign forces and mercenaries to use in acts of repression and massacre against the Chadian people and to exploit the situation by attacking the forces of the Government of National Unity in the north of the country; fourthly, to give legitimacy to the rebel régime in N'Djamena, a legitimacy which it cannot obtain through the people.

59. Hissein Habré and his representatives talk about security, peace and stability in Chad and try to convince world public opinion that they are in favour of that while the facts indicate the opposite. Hissein Habré has always been a source of disturbance and instability in Chad, and he is primarily responsible for the plight of the Chadian people over the last seven years, that is to say, since the coming of the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) to N'Djamena.

60. Hissein Habré history from then on is replete with acts of insurgency and crimes and massacres committed against the Chadian people. It is difficult to give an account here of all the breaches of peace and security he has committed. I will merely refer to the fact that he plunged the country into a period of long civil war by his rebellion against the Government of Félix Malloum, after having signed an agreement through which he was able to enter the Government and assume the post of Prime Minister on 31 August 1978. He also violated the Kano Agreement of 16 March 1979. He also tried to usurp power, and this led to the continuation and escalation of the civil war. Finally, he violated the Lagos Accord on National Reconciliation in Chad, of 18 August 1979 [*S/14378, annex I*] by rebelling against the legitimate interim Government of National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei, the result of the Lagos Accord, after he assumed the position of Defence Minister in that Government, the only one set up as a result of agreement among all factions in Chad and after strenuous efforts by the neighbouring countries, including the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Lagos Agreement was signed by the 11 Chadian factions and led to the formation of the Government recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

61. It has not been enough for Hissein Habré and his clique to subvert security and cause instability in Chad whenever they realize that the country has attained some kind of stability and embarked on construction. They have also impeded all efforts by the OAU and African countries to achieve national reconciliation and restore peace, stability and legitimacy to Chad, a country which has been torn apart by civil war for two decades. Famine and the crimes of Hissein Habré have eliminated many and prompted some to seek asylum in neighbouring countries, including the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which hosts tens of thousands of Chadian refugees and gives them all humanitarian assistance.

62. Hissein Habré impeded all efforts at conciliation between the warring factions in Chad; for example, he foiled the initiative by President Mengistu, then Chairman of the OAU, to hold a reconciliation conference at Addis Ababa, as well as the initiative of the President of Angola to hold a reconciliation conference in Brazzaville, by insisting on his recognition as Head of State by the other Chadian factions and by the legitimate Government of Chad, headed by Goukouni Oueddei. That is something that was rejected by Hissein Habré himself previously at the Kano conference on national reconciliation, when he insisted on the resignation of Félix Malloum, then President of Chad, as a condition for the holding of that conference. His insistence on a condition that he had previously rejected confirms his lack of desire to achieve peace and confirms that his objective is to continue the civil war and to eliminate the Chadian people in order that he may remain in power.

63. The army, headed by Hissein Habré, who has sent a representative to address us here, represents only one of 11 factions that signed the Lagos Accord. Therefore, the international community should not be deceived and cannot give legitimacy to a Government formed of only one faction, which came to power through rebellion and force of arms, with the support of mercenary and foreign forces.

64. It is no wonder that such a Government, in view of the way in which it came to power, faces such resistance by the Chadian people, under its legitimate Government. It is no wonder either that there is an attempt on the life of Hissein Habré and his clique, which had previously rebelled against legitimacy and usurped power, especially when that clique does not control the majority of the country, faces armed opposition and continuous military operations in the south and has no influence in the northern part of the country, which is controlled by the legitimate Government. This confirms that the allegation that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concocted an attempt to assassinate Hissein Habré is without foundation. What is more likely is what was said in the statement issued by the legitimate Chadian Government of National Unity, published at Brussels, that the assassination attempt just mentioned by Habré's representative was made by a group in Hissein Habré's personal guard. The note that was presented a

while ago by the representative of the rebel Habré is but a pack of fabricated allegations and does not require any response.

65. The rebel Hissein Habré and his clique have no legitimacy and have no support among the Chadian people. What is going on in Chad is a civil war, which has been raging for 20 years, due to elements such as Hissein Habré, who put their personal aspirations before the interests of the Chadian people. The attempt to divert the attention of the international community from what has been going on in Chad, by levelling allegations against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at the instigation of the imperialist forces, will not solve the Chadian problem. The only solution is to seek national reconciliation in accordance with the Lagos Accord, under the supervision of the OAU and with the participation of all the parties that signed the Accord. The continuation of support for the rebellion headed by Hissein Habré and the disregard of legitimacy can increase the tension, bloodletting and destruction in Chad.

66. The present situation in Chad is shown by the presence of a legitimate Government of National Unity under Goukouni Oueddei, which controls the majority of the country and which has its seat in the north, and there is a Government of rebellion—if we may call it a Government—which controls N'Djamena, with the support of some foreign forces. That should be taken into consideration when a solution to the Chadian problem is sought.

67. The Libyan people is linked to the brotherly Chadian people by historical, geographical, cultural and spiritual ties. The two countries have a common history of struggle against colonialism. When the two peoples were subjected to colonialism at the beginning of the present century they fought together. The Libyans fought against colonialism in Chad and the Chadians fought in Libya against the Italian Fascist colonialism and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has been keen on maintaining this special relationship, which ties the two peoples together. It has consistently endeavoured to maintain the unity, security and stability of the Chadian people. It was the first to strive to achieve national reconciliation in Chad and put an end to the plight of the Chadian people since the early 1960s; the first national reconciliation conference was held in the city of Sebha in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in February 1978. The Libyan efforts resulted later in the mutual recognition of FROLINAT and the Chadian Government at the conference of Sebha and Benghazi in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 27 March 1978. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has also participated in all conferences held in Nigeria since then with the objective of achieving national reconciliation, which resulted in the Lagos Accord and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity, which comprises all Chadian factions, under Goukouni Oueddei, and which has been recognized by the OAU.

68. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as a sister neighbouring country, is ready to contribute, as it has already done, to any efforts made within the framework of the OAU to achieve peace and security in Chad.

69. In conclusion, allow me to say that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has continuously emphasized its keen interest in preserving the unity and independence of Chad. However, we shall likewise preserve the unity of our soil, whatever the price. The reference by the representative of the army of the north to part of the Libyan territories is something that we cannot accept. I assert here also that the so-called Aouzou Strip is an integral part of Libyan territory, which we inherited from Italian colonialism to the map attached to the report of the United Nations Commissioner in Libya, Adrian Belt, on the basis of which the decision establishing the independence of Libya was made. The map appears in the records of the General Assembly[1]. The map referred to by the representative of Hissein Habré is a copy of the map included in that document. It is before me now, and anyone who wishes to do so may look at it to see whether the Strip is Libyan or Chadian.

70. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): As President of the Council, I should like to remind the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that the complaint we are considering comes from the internationally recognized Government of Chad and that its legitimacy cannot be challenged in the Council. It was at the request of that Government that the President of the Council, speaking on behalf of its members, made known in his statement of 6 April 1983 [*2430th meeting, para. 4*] the recommendations of the Security Council regarding the settlement of the dispute between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

71. The representative of Chad wishes to speak in exercise of his right of reply. I call upon him.

72. Mr. KESSELY (Chad) (*interpretation from French*): The delegation of Chad does not wish to exercise its right of reply knowing full well that Libya's response will be just a pack of lies and contain baseless allegations. However, we would simply say that the killer never admits his crime unless one really is dealing with a good loser—but that is not the case here.

73. The Chadian people has suffered far too much from Libya's acts, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country has just shown. In this particular case, we should merely like to give the international community an opportunity to judge for itself.

74. The PRESIDENT: (*interpretation from French*): The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wishes to speak in exercise of the right of reply. I call upon him.

75. Mr. AZZAROUK (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Mr. President, with all due respect for the remarks you made a while ago, I should like here to affirm that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya does not recognize the government of insurgency in N'Djamena and never will recognize it.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

NOTE

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 15*, document A/1340.

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Litho in United Nations, New York 00300 90-61439—April 1994—2,050

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTIETH YEAR

2568th MEETING: 28 FEBRUARY 1985

NEW YORK

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/ . . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

2568th MEETING

Held in New York on Thursday, 28 February 1985, at 10.30 a.m.

President: Mr. Natarajan KRISHNAN (India).

Present: The representatives of the following States: Australia, Burkina Faso, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Madagascar, Peru, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/2568)

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. The situation in the Middle East:
   Letter dated 25 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16983)

The meeting was called to order at 11.25 a.m.

Expression of welcome to the new Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

1. The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the members of the Council, I extend a warm welcome to our new colleague, Mr. Guennadi Iossifovich Oudovenko, representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. We look forward to co-operating with him in the work of the Council.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

2. The PRESIDENT: Since this is the first formal meeting of the Council for the month of February, I should like to pay tribute to Mr. Claude de Kémoularia, representative of France, for the great diplomatic skill, dynamism, patience and courtesy with which he conducted the business of the Council last month. I am sure I speak for all members in expressing deep appreciation to Mr. de Kémoularia for the very efficient manner in which he conducted the business of the Council as its President for the month of January.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East:
Letter dated 25 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16983)

3. The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform members of the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Israel, Lebanon and Qatar in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fakhoury (Lebanon) took a place at the Council table; Mr. Netanyahu (Israel) and Mr. Al-Kawari (Qatar) took the places reserved for them at the side of the Council chamber.

4. The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter dated 28 February 1985 from the representative of Qatar [*S/16989*], which reads as follows:

> "I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations, to request that the Security Council extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, to attend the meetings of the Council on the item entitled 'The situation in the Middle East'."

If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Council agrees to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Maksoud.

It was so decided.

5. The PRESIDENT: The Council is meeting today in response to the request contained in the letter dated 25 February from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Council [*S/16983*]. Members of the Council also have before them document S/16974 and S/16974/Add.1, which contain the texts of letters dated 21 and 25 February, from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

6. The first speaker is the representative of Lebanon, upon whom I now call.

7. Mr. FAKHOURY (Lebanon) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Allow me at the outset to congratulate you, Sir, on your accession to the presidency of the Council for this month. May I express our full confidence in your expe-

rience, capability and wisdom in the leadership of the Council. I also wish to express our appreciation of the efforts you have been exerting to resolve the issues before the Council.

8. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Claude de Kémoularia, the representative of France, a friendly country closely linked to mine, Lebanon, for the expertise, capability and courtesy he showed in his leadership of the Council in the month of January.

9. In a statement I made before the Council on 21 May 1984, I said:

> "Had we decided to lodge a complaint with the Council about every aggressive act or practice on the part of Israel we could have taken up all the Council's time from now until the end of the year." [*2540th meeting, para. 38.*]

10. Six months have passed since the last urgent meeting of the Council that we requested to consider Israeli practices [*S/16713*]. At that series of meetings [*2552nd to 2556th meetings*], the Council was unable to adopt a resolution on a humanitarian issue, despite our warning that its inability to do so might open the way to Israel to persist in its inhuman practices and that Israel might consider itself relieved of all its international commitments, whether to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or other international conventions, particularly the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] which protects civilians in occupied territories.

11. Since 6 September 1984, we have been presenting to the Secretary-General written complaints, which have been distributed as official documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In our last letter, dated 21 February 1985 [*S/16974*], we provided an annex containing a list of Israeli practices and operations in southern Lebanon from 12 to 20 February. Further, on 25 February we sent another letter [*S/16974/Add.1*], including two new lists in annex, and on 26 February we sent yet another letter [*S/16990*] with another list annexed thereto. We have reserved our right to request the Security Council to hold a special meeting if the need arises.

12. We had hoped that having these complaints distributed as official documents would persuade Israel to cease its acts and practices against the population of southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the Rashaya district. We had also hoped that the information provided daily by the mass media, including press agencies and television and radio stations, would have a positive impact on Israeli officials and lead them to cease the use of their huge military machine—with its tanks, personnel carriers, bulldozers and firepower—to lay siege to peaceful Lebanese villages, storming them and attacking their citizens, defenceless, unarmed old people, women and children, who have only the power of patience against unbearable practices. They are resisting the occupying aggressor with the steadfastness, pride and sincerity of nationalism. As for armed resistance, that is an inevitable result of the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon and the inhuman practices against the inhabitants of Lebanon.

13. In view of the deterioration of the situation in the territories occupied by Israel, the continuing escalation of the siege of villages and towns, the acts of oppression, killing, detention, deportation, demolition of homes, the humiliation of the inhabitants, the indiscriminate firing into homes and streets, arrests and kidnappings, we must once again call upon the Council to hold an urgent meeting at which we can tell it of the latest developments and give a living picture of the suffering of our people in the occupied territories. We hope that as a result there will this time be sympathy with the suffering of the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and the Rashaya district, leading the Council to adopt a clear, sincere and unanimous resolution calling on Israel to put an immediate end to its military operations and inhuman practices and to implement the Council resolutions on its full withdrawal from Lebanese territories.

14. If Israel had complied with those resolutions and had completed its withdrawal, the situation would not have deteriorated to the extent that it has. Lebanon sincerely attempted to help bring about a successful outcome to the military talks of Naqoura, called for by the Secretary-General with the aim of obtaining full Israeli withdrawal and making arrangements to achieve security and stability after the withdrawal. It was evident that Lebanon would demand from Israel a detailed and specific timetable for its withdrawal. However, Israel refused to present such a timetable, and it continues to do so despite the repeated declarations of its officials.

15. Furthermore, Israel refuses to give any role to the legitimate Lebanese army, and it continues to insist on putting power in the area from the southern Litani River to the international borders in the hands of illegitimate local forces created, armed and trained by Israel. Israel refused to allow the United Nations forces to deploy to the international borders, in accordance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978). It persists in its attempt to empty the southern parts of Lebanon of those forces and insists on their deployment in areas north of the Litani. Israel broke off its participation in the Naqoura talks and presented Lebanon and the United Nations with *faits accomplis*. It then unilaterally began to implement a redeployment of its forces. This intransigence of Israel has led to the suspension of the Naqoura talks, which are now at an impasse, despite the fact that during the talks, in response to an Israeli request, Lebanon presented a complete plan for the deployment of the Lebanese army in the areas to be evacuated by Israel.

16. Lebanon is still prepared to consider anything that will lead to arrangements that would help a planned Israeli withdrawal to take place, as soon as Israel provides what Lebanon has been requesting—a clear and sincere response.

17. The unilateral nature of Israel's redeployment plan in three stages has made it impossible to co-ordinate with Israel. The Sidon and neighbouring regions have been

evacuated by Israel, which predicted that the Lebanese army would be unable to maintain peace and security. It predicted upheavals and bloody confrontations. However, the Lebanese army has entered the region and it is now apparent that Israeli predictions and, perhaps, hopes have not come about. The Lebanese have proved their attachment to Lebanese legitimacy.

18. Lebanon appreciates the very positive role undertaken by the United Nations and by the States participating in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Lebanon continues to hold to its position, to support UNIFIL's role as long as Israel provides a concrete timetable for its complete withdrawal from Lebanon. We continue to have doubts concerning the last two stages in Israel's redeployment plan, because they still require new decisions by the Israeli Government. Further, it must be said that the third stage of redeployment, according to the decision of the Israeli Government, does not constitute a true withdrawal inasmuch as that decision calls for a security belt in which Israel may maintain nominal forces, a decision whereby Israel arrogates to itself the right to re-enter any region from which it has withdrawn. Israeli military operations and inhumane practices in the regions still under Israeli occupation are daily becoming more severe and more violent, and now call for speedy and urgent action by the Council, to which we have come today with a legitimate complaint based on undeniable and irrefutable facts and evidence. To seek to justify or excuse those actions will not do any good whatever.

19. I shall not reiterate the details of what has happened and continues to happen, since all those events are described in official documents. However, I shall select from among the acts and practices some examples to illustrate Israel's policy of the iron fist and the new forms of individual and mass torture.

20. First, there is the laying siege to towns and villages for a period of from three to six days, as was the case for Kabryha, Taura, Jib Jannin, Arab Salim, Kamed El-Loz, Tair Dibbah, Deir Mimas, Kafr Kila, Qar'un, Deir Kanoun El-Nahr and other towns and villages. Inhabitants are prevented from entering or leaving the towns or villages and supplies from being brought into them. This has led to severe shortages in some of those villages.

21. Second, in addition to the siege by the Israeli forces, they are storming towns and villages, searching houses, storming houses of worship such as mosques and churches and confiscating loudspeakers and other objects, as was the case in the villages of Qar'un and Bazurieh.

22. Third, the demolition of schools and the detention of some teachers, as was the case in the townships of Burj Rahal and Kafr Dounin. Those teachers were removed to places unknown.

23. Fourth, the rounding up of inhabitants, following the storming of their villages, in public squares at night in the rain, which led to the death from exposure of the mayor of Arab Salim.

24. Fifth, the detention in their local bakery of some inhabitants of the village of Kossaibeh in the Nabatieh district. Smoke bombs were thrown into th bakery, the steel door closed and bullets fired at the door to prevent the villagers from escaping. Were it not for a small openin in the bakery's wall which allowed those detained within to breathe, they would have died of suffocation. They were saved by the other inhabitants and then taken to the nearest doctor for treatment.

25. Sixth, in addition to rounding up the inhabitants in schools and squares and, as I have just said, in bakeries, the Israeli forces humiliated people by forcing them to kneel, as was the case in Sir El-Gharbieh where 35 people were detained and then removed to parts unknown. Later on, seven corpses of some of those detained were found, riddled with bullets.

26. Seventh, the variety of torture has not been limited to what I have previously mentioned. In the township of Arab Salim, before 400 detainees, the Israeli forces struck a citizen on the head with a thick stick until blood streamed from his ears. He collapsed. That person's fate is unknown. His name is Hussein Naim Haidar. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was not allowed to investigate the incident.

27. Eighth, the Israeli forces prevented maintenance crews from entering the water purification plant in Shukrah, in the Bent-Jbeil district, thereby endangering the lives of the inhabitants—old people, women and children. UNIFIL forces in Lebanon were not successful in their attempt to intervene in this humanitarian issue.

28. Ninth, flour from the Siblin plant was prevented from reaching the areas of Tyre and Nabatieh despite interventions of the ICRC, which were entirely fruitless.

29. Tenth, in addition to the Israeli forces using armoured vehicles and personnel carriers, they used bulldozers to demolish homes, automobiles and schools or their walls. As for the demolition and indiscriminate firing upon homes, streets and official as well as private schools—in particular in the case of the towns of Haroof and Jbchit—the occupying forces have become used to doing this following their encircling and entering villages and towns, as is shown in the lists annexed to document S/16974 and Add.1.

30. Eleventh, in its insistence on disturbing and harming the inhabitants, the Israeli forces have been destroying large areas of arable land and orchards, as was the case at Taura and in other villages and towns.

31. Twelfth, the Israeli forces used police dogs in their raids and search activities in order to terrorize the inhabitants. That was the case in the town of Deir Kanoun, for example.

32. Thirteenth, on 26 February, the day before yesterday, the occupying forces stormed the Jabal Ahmel Hospital. They fired inside the hospital and tried to enter the operating room in which one of the wounded was undergoing an operation. The doctors blocked their way; so, instead, the occupying forces raided the doctor's room and fired into it [*see S/16990, annex*].

33. Those are some of the living examples which, as I have said, are supported by firm evidence, dates, places, number of forces involved, types of weapons, acts and practices of those forces, including the number of wounded, dead and detainees. They are also examples of the destruction of homes and schools and of the desecration of places of worship, as well as other acts detailed in the three annexes to official documents of the Council [*S/16974, S/16974/Add.1 and S/16990*].

34. The situation in southern Lebanon, western Bekaa and the Rashaya district is deteriorating constantly because of those acts and practices. The imposition of a curfew by the Israeli occupation forces in the area south of the Litani from sunset to sunrise is merely another indication of the serious deterioration.

35. That is why the Council must act quickly and decisively. It must adopt a resolution that includes the following: first, an expression of the deepest concern *vis-à-vis* the Israeli military operations and inhuman practices in the areas of occupied Lebanon; secondly, a demand that Israel cease immediately those acts and operations; thirdly, a condemnation of Israel and a denunciation of its activities and practices which are counter to the universal Declaration on Human Rights and international conventions, more particularly the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; fourthly, a reaffirmation of the importance of the implementation of the Council's resolutions, beginning with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and subsequent decisions, particularly resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982)—and that to ensure complete Israeli withdrawal from the territory of Lebanon and to enable UNIFIL to carry out the task entrusted to it, especially when we consider that most of those acts and practices take place in the areas under UNIFIL mandate; fifthly, a reaffirmation of the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and their applicability to the territories occupied by Israel in southern Lebanon, western Bekaa and the Rashaya district; sixthly, a reaffirmation that the occupying authority must be committed to respect the aforementioned conventions and other rules of international law; seventhly, an affirmation of respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

36. Despite the size and scope of the tragedy, despite the great suffering and despite the great loss of lives and property, we wanted our complaint to be a detailed, objective list of events and incidents with strong and irrefutable proof, so that it would be proportionate to the terrible agony of our people and citizens in southern Lebanon, western Bekaa and the Rashaya district.

37. The Council has a humanitarian duty, in addition to its legal duty stemming from its statute. The Council is called upon today—not tomorrow—to preserve life and property and to maintain peace and security. The Council is called upon to adopt unanimously a resolution protecting the rights and legitimate demands we have outlined—a resolution calling on Israel, in the first place, to put an immediate end to its inhuman military operations and practices.

38. The PRESIDENT: The next speaker is the representative of Qatar, who wishes to make a statement in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of February. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

39. Mr. AL-KAWARI (Qatar) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Speaking today before the Council on behalf of the Group of Arab States, I am pleased to congratulate you, Sir, on your accession to the presidency for this month.

40. I should like also to thank Mr. de Kémoularia for his firm leadership of the Council last month.

41. I must here point to the close friendship between the Arab nation and your two countries, India and France, and to our relations based on mutual respect and common effort in support of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations.

42. I should also like to congratulate the new members of the Council which were elected during the last session of the General Assembly, namely, Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago. I wish them every success.

43. Once again the Council is considering a Lebanese complaint against the occupying Israeli forces and their practices. Had the previous Council resolutions on this subject been implemented, we would not today be in this painful situation. I refer in particular to resolution 509 (1982), which demanded, clearly and unequivocally, "that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon."

44. However, Israel, with its usual determination to disregard the international Organization, did not heed that resolution; it has flouted that resolution, and other resolutions on the subject. The Council's first duty now is to reaffirm those resolutions and to make Israel commit itself to their implementation.

45. The Lebanese people's legitimate resistance to this tyrannical Israeli occupation—invoked by Israel in a vain attempt to justify its barbaric acts—is the right of every people whose lands have been occupied by force, particularly when the international community is unable to put an end to the occupation or to restore the land to its rightful owners. We believe that it is the legitimate right of the Lebanese people to engage in this resistance and to put an end to the occupation.

46. The Israeli attempt to describe this national resistance as acts of terrorism certainly fools no one. Would we, for instance, have considered members of the French Resistance who resisted the German occupation during the Second World War to be terrorists? Did anyone accuse them of being terrorists? Why should the occupation of Lebanon be different? Can any fair-minded person des-

cribe the activities of this legitimate resistance as acts of terrorism?

47. We note with pride the success of the Lebanese resistance in compelling the forces of occupation to withdraw from the Sidon area. We have no doubt that, in the event that international legitimacy fails to end the occupation, the Lebanese resistance will be capable of making the occupying forces withdraw from the other Lebanese territory which continues to be occupied by Israeli forces with impunity, in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Council.

48. We also note with pride that in all areas from which the enemy has been forced to withdraw, all Lebanese factions have demonstrated responsibility; by their solidarity and behaviour following the withdrawal, they have belied Israeli predictions—or rather, wishes—that the withdrawal of the occupying forces would result in blood-baths among the factions of the Lebanese people, as if the occupation was a guarantee for maintaining order, when in reality it has been the source of all the plights inflicted upon the peaceful Lebanese people.

49. The situation prevailing in southern Lebanon, in the western Bekaa and Rashaya district, has threatened international peace and security since the very first day of the Israeli occupation three years ago. Today, the gravity of the situation has increased because of the latest military operations against civilians and the inhuman practices lately perpetrated by the forces of occupation, the details of which have been outlined by my brother, the representative of Lebanon. His letters to the Secretary-General have been full of accounts of such practices. These letters are now before the Council; they all stress the fact that the deterioration of the situation in southern Lebanon, the western Bekaa and Rashaya district is such that the Council must not let up in its efforts to take decisive action to put an end to this serious situation by eradicating its root cause: the continuing Israeli occupation.

50. We fully support the Lebanese demands that these military operations and inhuman practices must be stopped forthwith, without any delay, and that there must be a commitment not to renew them until Lebanese territory is cleansed of this aggressive occupation. That must take place as soon as possible and without procrastination or delay.

51. We are convinced that the Council will adopt a resolution calling for these things and reaffirming its previous resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982), particularly those provisions concerning respect for the rights of the civilian populations and an end to acts of violence against them. This resolution must compel Israel to commit itself to respect the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international agreements, especially the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War[1]. The new resolution must include provisions to end Israel's persistence in disregarding Council resolutions time and again. Otherwise, the repeated adoption of resolutions and their repeated flouting will undermine the credibility of the Council and weaken the confidence of the peoples of the world in the United Nations and in its ability to maintain international peace and security or to enforce due respect for the principles of the Charter and the rules of international law.

52. Since 1982, Lebanon has suffered from the effects of the brutal Israeli invasion and the ongoing occupation of a large portion of its territory. It has come today to the Council to call for timely action to save the lives of the civilians who are being killed openly, having committed no crime, having done no wrong. The Council is called upon to protect their homes from destruction and their families from displacement; it is called upon to protect all their rights, so that they will not fall victim to the practices of the forces of occupation.

53. On behalf of the Group of Arab States, I appeal to the Council to live up to the hopes placed in it, by adopting a resolution which will put an end to the reasons that led to the Lebanese complaint before it today.

54. Mr. SHAKER (Egypt) (*interpretation from Arabic*): It gives me pleasure at the outset to convey my heartfelt congratulations to you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council, this body which is responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. Today, the friendly country which you represent occupies its deserved place in contemporary international life thanks to its history and its struggle to defend freedom, equality, justice, peace and lofty principles throughout the world. Your country, rightfully, is the leader of the largest international grouping in contemporary history, and we take pride in that fact. The profound historic relations between our two countries makes me all the happier to see you shouldering this important responsibility at a time when the situation in the Middle East is a serious one. I am confident that your diplomatic ability and your well-known skills of wisdom, tact and patience will help you and all the Council to achieve the best possible results.

55. I cannot fail on this occasion also to convey to your predecessor, the representative of France, our gratitude and appreciation for the competence and ability which enabled him to conduct the business of the Council with objectivity. His great qualities of energy, wisdom and patience were of help to us all.

56. Three years after the armed Israeli invasion of Lebanon—three years that have been replete with victims and human tragedies, three years of besieged villages, of repressive practices against the civilian population, the experience of which has been extremely costly—it now seems that the occupation authorities have come to realize that military might, no matter how furious, can be of only limited influence and that the continued occupation of territories not only affects the rights and life of the populations of those territories but also has a profound influence, both in material and psychological terms, upon the occupying forces themselves.

57. The indiscriminate practices of the occupying authority, as made clear by the representative of Lebanon in his

statement in the Council today and on previous occasions, are not only a violation of the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949[2] and of United Nations resolutions; they also destroy opportunities for peace and coexistence and for breaking the cycle of violence and halting the endless round of killing and destruction. Both the leadership and the people of Egypt wish to reaffirm their strong rejection and condemnation of such practices, and call for an immediate end to be put to them, in accordance with international law and the will of the international community.

58. Israel has invaded Lebanon on two occasions: in 1978 and again in 1982. It has carried out air raids, ground actions and sieges of villages; it has employed local militias. All its attempts have failed, one after the other, to bring about peace or achieve security. This failure has strengthened the conviction of the international community and world public opinion, as well as opinion inside Israel itself, that the indiscriminate use of force is of limited effect and is self-defeating.

59. In the view of the international community, the only option or alternative available to Israel today is the complete and unconditional withdrawal to international borders in accordance with the repeated resolutions of the Council, in order to enable Lebanon to regain true sovereignty over all its territory, to shoulder its national responsibilities, namely, the protection of its population, whether Lebanese or Palestinian, to exercise its authority and to restore security and order.

60. We do not just hope, but demand that Israel's stated intentions to proceed to complete withdrawal from Lebanon and its actual implementation of the first phase of that operation be a prelude to a genuine and imminent withdrawal that will respect the inviolability of international borders, adhere to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon and lead to the achievement of security through peace and coexistence. Indeed, we do not confine ourselves to hope. We are asking—we are demanding—that the preliminary stages of the withdrawal from Lebanon be translated into fact and that they represent a long-awaited implementation of the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, a principle that is as applicable to Lebanon as it is to all other occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. The beginning of the withdrawal from southern Lebanon should, in our view, be the historic beginning of a real withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories in Gaza, the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

61. The Israeli military presence in the villages of southern Lebanon is in itself a standing threat to the safety, security and stability of the daily lives of the population. The fact that in southern Lebanon the citizens have shouldered their national responsibility for defence and resistance represents a natural reaction to the Israeli occupation and indiscriminate practices. Repressive measures will not be able to stop the tide of national resistance. The only solution to this situation that we can envisage is an accelerated withdrawal within a clear and comprehensive time-frame.

62. The Lebanese experience has demonstrated to all the sterility of the policy of force and the inevitability of an end to occupation and of the restoration of the unity of Arab soil, be it Palestinian, Lebanese or Syrian. It has also confirmed that peace and coexistence are the only alternatives to the killing, destruction and psychological undermining for which Israel is paying dearly on a daily basis.

63. The dynamics of peace, the only option open to the peoples and States of the region, will prevail. The forces for peace in the region and in the world as a whole urge a break in the cycle of rejection and violence and call for Israel to put an immediate end to its inhuman and indiscriminate practices against local populations in Lebanon and to withdraw from every inch of Lebanese territory and all other occupied Arab territories. We repeat what we said in the Council last August, namely, that it is necessary to respond to Lebanon's demands, foremost among which is that Israel be compelled to respect and to implement the provisions of the 1949 fourth Geneva Convention and of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

64. To this, we would add a call for the United Nations, represented here in the Council, to shoulder its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security by supporting peace-keeping machinery in Lebanon within the framework of complete Lebanese sovereignty and with the agreement and full co-operation of that country. In this connection, we should like to pay a tribute to the role played by UNIFIL.

65. Lebanon deserves the full support of the United Nations and of the international community for restoring its vitality and effectiveness on the national, regional and international levels. Arab peace is indivisible. Arab rights are indivisible. A comprehensive peace based on justice proceeds from the bases and principles agreed upon by the international community and embodied in the resolutions of the United Nations, foremost among which are the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, guarantee of the right to self-determination to the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the right of all States and peoples in the region to live in security, peace and dignity in accordance with the principles of international law, justice, and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

66. The PRESIDENT: The next speaker is the representative of Israel. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

67. Mr. NETANYAHU (Israel): I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on your accession to the presidency of the Council.

68. I also want to take this opportunity to thank last month's President, Mr. de Kémoularia, the representative of France, for his wise leadership of the Council in January.

69. There are certain basic assumptions about sovereign rights—or rather, there are certain basic assumptions sovereign States accept and expect from one another: they

expect them to keep law and order within their borders; they expect them to keep to agreements they signed, regardless of outside pressure; they expect them to prevent the use of their territory as a terrorist base against other States. But since the early 1970s, Lebanon has not prevented its citizens from slaughtering one another; nor has it resisted Syria's occupation of most of the country and its dictates to Beirut to abrogate Lebanon's solemn international commitments; nor has it prevented the PLO from occupying the south and launching terrorist attacks against Israel from Lebanese territory.

70. It was this last Lebanese failure that led Israel to act in 1982. We did what Lebanon, had it asserted its sovereignty, should have done in the first place: we struck at the PLO's terrorist bases in the south from which terrorist attacks were launched not only against us but also against many countries represented here; we then tried to reach an understanding with Lebanon aimed at providing peaceful relations and stability in the south in order to expedite the withdrawal of our forces. Such an understanding was reached, in fact, in the 17 May 1983 agreement; it was approved overwhelmingly by the parliaments of both Lebanon and Israel. But as the Syrian army lobbed shells into Beirut, the Lebanese Government caved in and broke the agreement. From that day on, all Lebanese actions, including today's exercise, would be carried out only with the approval of Syria.

71. Despite Lebanon's about-face, we agreed to meet the Lebanese at Naqoura to negotiate security arrangements which, among other things, would facilitate our withdrawal. But Lebanon, again under Syrian pressure, refused. It was after this last Lebanese abrogation of responsibility, after all other avenues were exhausted, that we chose to act on our own.

72. On 15 January, my Government decided to withdraw our forces in three phases to the international border. As we enter the second phase of our withdrawal, we still seek the widest co-operation to complete it in as orderly and peaceful a manner as possible. I must therefore confess that, like my Government, I was considerably puzzled at the Lebanese request to convene the Council at this time. During the long months that accompanied Israel's decision to withdraw, the Beirut Government did not respond to the urgings of my Government to co-ordinate our withdrawal. It had not agreed to arrange an orderly transfer of authority, including the use of United Nations forces, as a way of minimizing violence in the evacuated areas. Everyone here knows that these urgings—private and not so private—took place. In fact, many of the countries represented here not only supported Israel's position; they actually joined us in urging the Lebanese to adopt a more responsible position. As has by now become customary, Lebanon could not act without Syria's approval, and such approval was not given—I may add, even when the safety of Lebanon's own citizens was at stake. And during this past year, as daily violence and terror erupted in Beirut and in Tripoli and in Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon, the Lebanese did not come before this body once to express their concern for the safety of their citizens in these areas. As Tripoli was decimated by rival PLO factions and pulverized by Syrian tanks, we did not hear from Lebanon in this chamber; nor did we hear from it as Syria's artillery shelled the Presidential Palace in Beirut; nor did we hear from it as car-bombs exploded daily and rival factions mauled each other in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon. We did not hear a word—and I use words I heard here today in this Council—about Lebanon's endangered "sovereignty and territorial integrity", about the "loss of lives and property", about blameless civilians being killed for no reason, about "the terrible agony of our [Lebanon's] people".

73. It appears then that the fate of most of the country—which is controlled directly or indirectly by Syria—is of no concern to the Lebanese Government, and curiously, it is only when Israel is involved that a sudden concern is voiced by Beirut. It expresses its seeming indignation when the Israeli Defence Force, after unusual restraint in the face of countless provocations, takes the necessary action to protect its soldiers. Indeed, all our actions have been directed at preventing terrorists from attacking us and from organizing a safe haven for future attacks on us as we leave Lebanon.

74. For let us not forget what we all know has been happening in south Lebanon: Israel is not entering Lebanon, it is exiting from Lebanon; and it is precisely after this withdrawal was well under way that an accelerated and fanatic campaign of terror was put into motion. What is the aim of these fanatics who openly take their instructions from Syria and their inspiration from Khomeini? It cannot be to cause Israel to decide to withdraw from Lebanon; Israel already decided to begin its withdrawal from Lebanon many weeks ago. It cannot be to facilitate Israel's departure; such attacks only hamper a speedy withdrawal.

75. I should note here that the claim that Israel is not sincere in its withdrawal plans because it has not published an exact timetable is unfounded. More than once Israel's leaders have expressed their belief that the withdrawal is expected to take from six to nine months. Specifying a more exact timetable is not practical, since conditions on the ground change with each phase of the withdrawal, especially since the terrorist attacks may require a modification in the Israeli forces' timing and procedures.

76. The terrorists, backed by Syria and Khomeini, understand our decision to depart better than anyone else; but they are interested in two things: First, they want to shed as much Israeli blood as possible. They have in fact killed 10 Israeli soldiers and wounded 46 since Israel began its departure, soldiers who were in the process of leaving Lebanon. Secondly, they want to seize control of the evacuated areas and ultimately of all of Lebanon, and their hatred is not limited to Israel; it is also directed at those Lebanese who do not share their violent visions for the country.

77. Now, has the Lebanese Government done anything to confront this terrorism and fanaticism? Rather than acting to curb it, it has echoed Damascus' exhortations for further violence. It has not only decided to curry favour

with terror; it has actually decided to incite it. Nabih Berri, for example, the Lebanese Minister for the South, went so far as to announce on 6 February, after Israel began its withdrawal, that the Government would pay monthly wages to those who attacked Israel's forces. He added that the main function of his Ministry was "to import weapons, dynamite and mines" to the area. Some in the Beirut Government may entertain the misguided hope that this aiding and abetting of terrorism will deflect hostility that is now directed at them to other targets in Lebanon. This explains, perhaps, but does not justify, the encouragement given the terrorists by President Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other members of the Lebanese Cabinet. Their incitements, by the way, came between 17 and 19 February, after Israel completed the first phase of its withdrawal; and they were, let us remember, praising the actions of the very people who had not only toppled their Government but created in its place a violent and fanatic new order in Lebanon.

78. In time perhaps the Lebanese Government will reconsider its reckless courtship of these fanatics. It will be interesting to see if in a year or two it still displays the same enthusiasm for the gunmen in the south. As for Israel, we do not have to justify to anyone—least of all to those who encourage our attackers—our determination to continue to protect our soldiers and our people. It was to protect our civilians in the north from terrorist attacks that we entered Lebanon in the first place. We never intended to stay, and, as everyone can see, we are leaving.

79. But let no one confuse our decision to depart with our commitment to continue to defend our towns and villages. Furthermore, as we leave we do not intend to permit murderous attacks on our forces to take place with impunity. And as we leave, we will take every measure necessary to prevent further killings.

80. Listening to the indignation expressed at Israel's acts of self-defence, one has to pause and consider what is actually going on here. Israel, which is leaving Lebanon, is attacked twice. It is attacked on the ground in Lebanon by terrorists; it is attacked politically at the United Nations by some of the supporters of these terrorists for having the temerity to defend itself. But defending its forces and its people is one of the obligations of a sovereign Government. It is one that the Government of Israel has fulfilled, is fulfilling and will continue to fulfil. And equally, we shall continue to defend ourselves against those who in diplomatic forums would deny us the elementary right of self-defence. This is precisely what today's exercise—seemingly called for by Lebanon but really orchestrated by Syria—is designed to achieve. It is a thinly disguised propaganda effort by them to score points against Israel. It actually hampers the withdrawal that they profess to be in favour of. It should be rejected out of hand.

81. Rather than focusing on Israel's actions to prevent terrorism, the Council would do better to seek ways to curb the terror that still plagues Lebanon—the same terror that cruelly claimed the lives of peace-keeping soldiers sent in good faith by members of this very Council. And rather than joining those who incite violence and hatred, the Government in Beirut should find the courage to assume the responsibility that comes with true sovereignty by helping end terror in the south as well as everywhere else in Lebanon.

82. The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform members of the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

It was so decided.

83. The PRESIDENT: I invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

84. Mr. EL-FATTAL (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): At the outset it gives me pleasure to express to you, Sir, our deep satisfaction at your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month, a month replete with dangerous developments related to the peace and security of our region as well as the peace and security of the world as a whole.

85. At a time when your country is shouldering the leadership of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, your presidency of the Council has a particular significance, because that Movement has always been faithful in achieving the principles and objectives of the most important and largest political group in the world, a group that represents the aspirations of billions of people striving for independence, freedom, the establishment of relations based on equality and justice between peoples and States and the eradication of colonialism and of hot spots of tension, aggression and foreign occupation. Your country's constructive role in international politics, your personal qualities and your wisdom, objectivity, patience and deep understanding of the dimensions of the political problems facing the international community today, all guarantee that you will assist the Council in undertaking its serious responsibilities, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security.

86. On this occasion it gives me satisfaction to express to Mr. Claude de Kémoularia, representative of France, our appreciation and admiration of the ideal way in which he presided last month over the Council's work. We hope that through its permanent membership of the Council, his country, France, will be able to deliver a cultural, political and historic message aimed at the creation of a better world based on the principles of freedom, equality and fraternity.

87. The representative of Lebanon has previously had occasion to resort to the Council, at the end of August 1984 [*S/16713*], when he put before the Council a complaint concerning a series of dangerous violations perpe-

trated by the Israeli occupying forces in southern Lebanon, including the fact that Israel had been working to lay siege to the occupied south in order to suffocate it culturally, politically and economically so as to force the inhabitants to emigrate and to prevent the Lebanese who had left from returning to their homes and jobs in the occupied south.

88. In his previous complaint [*2552nd meeting*], the representative of Lebanon described a series of acts that, according to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] are serious violations, war crimes whose perpetrators should be punished. He appealed to the Council to bring Israel to put an end to the perpetration of such barbaric acts. However, the Council was unable to adopt a purely humanitarian resolution calling on Israel to put an end to its violations and to commit itself to the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention because of the unjustified United States veto [*2556th meeting*]. This in turn encouraged Israel to perpetrate further violations of the human rights of people subjected to occupation. The American veto caused deep disappointment in those circles that wrongly thought that the United States was able to translate what it calls its human ideals into political action to protect human rights.

89. That is further proof that the United States looks at humanitarian issues through a politically selective window, having regard to imperialist interests in the world.

90. Today the Council is considering a new Lebanese complaint. The Council cannot possibly condone the barbaric acts perpetrated by Israel in southern Lebanon about which it is given information in the annexes to documents S/16974 and S/16974/Add.1. It must clearly condemn them. Those acts are, in particular, serious violations of articles 32, 33, 49, 53 and 55 of the fourth Geneva Convention. The Council must take the necessary deterring measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, bearing in mind that States parties to the fourth Geneva Convention have committed themselves, under its first article, to respect the provisions of the Conventions. That in turn makes the task of protecting civilians in southern Lebanon an international responsibility, an obligatory commitment of all the contracting parties, individually and collectively.

91. In the Lebanese letters and annexes there is information about the siege of Lebanese villages by the Israeli occupation forces: the demolition, including dynamiting, of homes; the detention of dozens of people; the indiscriminate firing at civilians; the searches of houses and places of worship, killings and assassinations; the prevention of the return to their villages of students and the detention of teachers. Villages and cities are under siege in order to starve the inhabitants, and pressure is put on families to force them to leave their homes. All those barbaric acts are in clear contravention of article 33 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which strongly prohibits mass punishments. It also prohibits pillage, acts of usurpation and reprisals against those protected under the Convention or against their property. Article 147 of the Convention describes those acts as war crimes if perpetrated against peoples or properties protected by the Convention. These include killings, torture, inhuman treatment and acts that lead to grave pain or affect the body or health, as well as acts of dispersion and displacement.

92. Furthermore, the Israeli occupation forces have adopted stronger measures to prevent the leaking of information on the crimes perpetrated by their military forces in the south of Lebanon. The international mass media have repeated, on a large scale, what *The New York Times* stated in its edition of 27 February, when John Kifner wrote that the Israeli army had banned Western journalists from entering territory occupied by Israel in southern Lebanon. He added that the order had come as the Israelis imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the sixth day of what had been described as an "iron fist" operation—Rabin's policy—against the occupied south.

93. The article said that Israeli aircraft had dropped leaflets south of the Litani River warning Lebanese that they would risk their lives if they ventured outside their homes during the curfew. The authorities had prohibited the use of cars that carried only the driver, and the leaflets warned that cars parked by roadsides without their drivers would be blown up routinely.

94. The correspondent wrote of friction between journalists and the Israeli authorities, saying that in recent weeks leading up to the Israeli pullback from Sidon, there had been a number of incidents in which journalists at the Awali River crossing point had been fired at. He also wrote of the confiscation of films and videotapes. Both NBC News and CBS News had entered a formal protest over an incident in which a rifle had been fired close to the face of an NBC News correspondent, Bonnie Anderson, to discourage her cameraman from filming.

95. Despite those Israeli attempts, the international media have provided information about the barbaric mentality of the Israeli army, which reminds us of the Nazi occupation of Europe. *The Washington Post* of 21 February reported that:

> "The Israelis also shot and killed a farmer, Ali Maaz, who wandered into the village from his fields apparently unaware of the Israeli order to gather in the schoolyard.
>
> "French troops patrolling as part of the U.N. peacekeeping force scuffled with the Israelis. The doctor said they intervened after the Israelis hit a four-month-old child with a rifle butt and fired at a boy."*

In the same edition of *The Washington Post* it was reported that:

> "U.N. spokesmen said the Iraelis rounded up about 200 men for questioning and bulldozed a house. Later a man was found dead just outside the village with three bullets in the head and three men were wounded, one

* Quoted by the speaker in English.

seriously. The spokesmen said the Israelis, unusually, had denied a U.N. request to send a medical evacuation helicopter for the wounded villagers, who were later taken by ambulance to the U.N. hospital in Naqoura on the Mediterranean coast."*

96. Furthermore, *The New York Times* of 22 February this year reported:

> "The large scale of the Israeli operation was indicated by reports from witnesses late Wednesday night that about 20 Israeli Merkava tanks and as many as 80 other military vehicles had passed the headquarters of United Nations peace-keeping troops at Naqoura on their way into southern Lebanon.
>
> "Reports reaching Beirut said an armoured force of 17 vehicles entered Deir Kanun this morning while another force of 27 armoured vehicles went into Teir Dibba.
>
> "Tonight, however, Lebanese State television said 150 armed vehicles had been involved in the attack on Deir Kanun and it quoted residents as saying that 'it was like a whole new invasion'."*

97. The meaning of all this is that the Israeli occupation forces, contrary to their claims, are indeed strengthening their military presence in the occupied territories. Anything to the contrary is untrue. *The Washington Post* on 22 February quoted Mr. Goksel, spokesman of UNIFIL, on the barbarism of the Israeli forces in these terms:

> "In Deir Qanun a Nahr, according to Timur Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. peace-keeping forces in southern Lebanon, Israeli troops rounded up about 90 men for questioning, arrested 10 and demolished a house. U.N. forces later found one man, 25, dead with several bullet wounds in the head, and three wounded in the village."*

98. These are some of the criminal Israeli practices. Had I wishes to continue enumerating these violations I would take up much of the Council's time. What is currently happening in southern Lebanon shows clearly that Israel is using State terrorism as a means of entrenching its occupation. In the lightr of its terroristic actions against the inhabitants, it seems that Israel remains in southern Lebanon in order to realize its economic and political ambitions. Israel's propagandizing on a wide scale about its so-called voluntary withdrawal in stages is only an act of deceptions, and the representative of Israel stresses that fact when he says in the Council that Israel is reviewing its unilaterally set time-frame in the light of developments. What developmens? All that we learn of here is the repression of the inhabitants. Those are the developments The Israeli army becoming stronger is also a development. The barbaric Israeli acts against civilians is merely a perpetuation of Israel's occupation and continued presence in the south. Israel has deceived the innocent and the naive, but it will not be able to deceive those living under its barbaric occupation in the south. It cannot deceive the Lebanese people, and this has been demonstrated by their persistence in their heroic struggle. The evacuation from Sidon and its environs was not the result of a change in Israel's expansionist strategy but merely a calculated Israeli operation based on maximizing benefits and minimizing loss of lives and money. Israel's withdrawal from Sidon and its environs is merely a redeployment of forces in lands that lie within Israel's expansionist plans, and in particular those lands containing hydrological resources.

99. The representative of Israel a few minutes ago spoke at length about Israel's withdrawal. However, not once did he mention withdrawal to internationally recognized borders, and he spoke for half an hour. These was not one word saying that the Israeli withdrawal was to be to the internationally recognized borders.

100. The use of the word "withdrawal" is but an attempt at deception. To the Israelis, "withdrawal" means strengthening their occupation of the south.

101. If Israel was serious about its withdrawal, as it claims, it would not have perpetrated massacres and atrocities against the inhabitants of regions it now occupies. Israel's refusal to provide the Lebanese with a time-frame of the stages of its so-called withdrawal to the international borders—and we stress, to the international borders—is clear proof that it is indeed not a withdrawal to the international borders; it is a continued presence south of the Litani River, with the co-operation of a handful of mercenaries led by Lahd.

102. These ambitions are at the root of the Israeli barbaric acts. They are behind the escalation of the aggression against civilians. The Prime Minister of Lebanon has described the Israeli acts as barbaric and Fascist. We do not believe that we in Syria could have forced the Prime Minister of Lebanon to utter words, as the representative of Israel claimed, to the effect that Syria has been imposing its will on Lebanon.

103. If Israel really intends to withdraw, why does it undertake acts of mass detention, mass killing, repression, the destruction of homes, the terrorizing of women, children and the elderly by every means? Why does it kill children? Why does it destroy homes? Why does it destroy orchards? Why does it lay siege to towns? Why does it prevent the collection of corpses, and why does it prevent the International Committee on the Red Cross from undertaking its tasks in the villages that are laid siege to and stormed by Israel? Israel's aims are made perfectly clear through its practices aimed at creating an atmosphere of fear and instability, so that the person falling victim to Israeli practices is left only the choice of facing death or leaving his land. Israel really wants these people to leave their lands so that it may usurp these occupied territories. Here the Israeli planners have made a mistake, since Israel is today faced with a heroic resistance, because the final decision of those Lebanese suffering under occupation is to stay in Lebanon and to defend themselves, their homes, their lands, their values and their dignity.

* Quoted by the speaker in English.

104. What is currently taking place in southern Lebanon reminds us of the acts perpetrated by the Zionist gangs before the creation of that racist State. It reminds us also of what has happened and continues to happen in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights since 1967.

105. After the United States actions in hindering the implementation of Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) the latter demanding that Israel withdraw immediately and unconditionally, the Lebanese resistance, shamelessly termed by imperialist circles as terrorism, reflects the legitimate entitlement of the Lebanese people to defend their rights in accordance with internationally recognized principles. That resistance is no different whatsoever from the resistance of the European peoples during the Nazi occupation in the Second World War. It is no different from the struggle of the Namibian people against the occupation by South Africa. It is no different from the resistance of the peoples in southern Africa against the racist régimes that were set up for the enslavement of the weakened majority by the tyrannical minority. The heroic Lebanese national resistance against the fourth most powerful army in the world is an example of sacrifice and a shining light to which heroes look to regain their dignity, to liberate their land and to maintain the territorial integrity and independence of their country. We in Syria are proud of this Arab resistance against our joint Zionist enemy.

106. In his speech before the Eighth National Conference of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party on 5 January, the President of the Syrian Arab Republic stated,

> "Israel's ambitions in our countries, in our Arab nation, cannot be stopped by hopes. They cannot be stopped except by a stubborn, long-range struggle. They can be ended only by enduring the sacrifices needed to achieve this. This is exactly what today is being done by the heroic Lebanese Arab people. Our people in Lebanon are an example to all Arabs. It shows us the way to destroy Zionist arrogance, the way to destroy Zionist ambitions for expansion in the Arab nation.
>
> "The Arabs will not regain their rights as long as they do not take the same road as the Lebanese national resistance. The Arabs will not maintain their pride and dignity unless they make the same sacrifice as the Lebanese national resistance.
>
> "We stand fully by the side of the Lebanese and fully support the Lebanese national resistance."

107. The latest developments have shown that the Lebanese people in all its communities is fully aware of the inevitability of coexistence and reconciliation among the various Lebanese communities. This awareness belies what the Zionists have been saying: that the communities of the Lebanese people would jump at each other's throat as soon as Israel evacuates the Sidon area and that massacre is inevitable. However, that theory, which casts doubt on the capability of the Lebanese authorities to expand their authority, has proved to be wrong—and here I quote the representative of Sidon, Mr. Nazih Bizri, as reported in the *Christian Science Monitor* of 19 February:

> "They were . . . stirring trouble. But we were vigilant and alert. All the religious groups realized that Israel was plotting for a clash between the sects of the area, and we succeeded in uniting them, and not only preventing fighting but creating friendships."*

In the same issue of that newspaper the following was reported:

> "One of the first civilians to cross the Awali Bridge after the Israelis had gone on Saturday was a Maronite Christian priest, the Reverend Joseph Azzi, from the Christian Kharroub region just north of the river.
>
> "'I've come to express coexistence between the Lebanese communities', Reverend Azzi said, smiling as he watched Muslims chanting 'Alluhu akbar' (God is great) and swarming over the advancing Lebanese Army. 'Now that the occupation army is gone, we welcome the Lebanese State and its armed forces, since this is the way of bringing together the Lebanese of all sects'."*

108. As we participate in this discussion, we wish to remind the Council—and particularly the United States—of the necessity to take measures immediately to put an end to the suffering of the Lebanese people. We believe that the radical solution is implementation of two Council resolutions—508 (1982) and 509 (1982). Resolution 509 (1982) demands that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally from the occupied Lebanese territory.

109. The events in Lebanon have shown that it is useless for any party—and more particularly, the United States and Israel—to try to derive benefits of any kind in return for complete Israeli withdrawal to the internationally recognized borders.

110. If the Council decides that the shedding of innocent blood must stop and that Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and integrity must be maintained, it must stand up to the American-Israeli blackmail. We have learnt from the Lebanese national resistance that it is impossible to bring a people to its knees when that people insists on regaining its usurped rights.

111. The events in Lebanon since 1982 have shown a complete collapse of the foreign policy of the United States concerning Lebanon and that region. In the American equation, there is no place for resistance. Here, too, the United States has made a mistake in its evaluation of the Israeli invasion, which it encouraged and supported by all means.

112. The failure of the 17 May 1983 agreement—mentioned by the representative of Israel—is material

* Quoted by the speaker in English.

proof of the fact that the fate of the region, whether Israel likes it or not, cannot be decided by American aeroplanes and tanks; it cannot be decided by the United States Sixth Fleet; it cannot be decided by the capabilities of the Israeli Army. It is fully in the hands of the struggling peoples of the region.

113. We call on the Council to shoulder its responsibilities immediately. We call upon it to take all measures to eliminate acts of aggression against Lebanese territory. We call upon it to restore that territory to its rightful owners. We are convinced that the United States, which continues to dream of subjugating the area to its hegemony through Israel, will achieve nothing.

114. In conclusion, the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that it stands at the side of the Lebanese people and will continue to provide assistance and aid so that that people can liberate its land from the Israeli invaders.

115. I believe there is some objection to what I have said. I hear the representative of the United States laughing. There is nothing wrong in using the term "imperialism". The American establishment—not the American people—the American Administration uses not only the term but also imperialist acts. The presence of the United States in all parts of the world through missiles, nuclear weapons and other forms of military presence is nothing other than the manifestation of imperialism, seeking to plunder the riches of peoples.

116. Why does the representative of the United States laugh every time the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic mentions the fact that the United States of America indeed represents international imperialism? He laughs either because he does not take the Council seriously and does not respect it, or perhaps because he has no argument to refute anything in my statement.

117. I shall make my conclusion again and should like the representative of the United States to listen to it rather carefully. I wish he would not forget that we listen to him respectfully and very carefully; we have never interrupted the representative of the United States in the General Assembly, although we could have done so. If he does not like our statement, perhaps he can come with further information and refute it. I resent the fact that the United States finds imperialism a laughable matter; on the contrary, imperialism is a fact recognized by the United States. I cannot provide quotations from American sources to prove this point right now, but they are proud of that. I really do not see any reason to laugh. The representative of the United States should not do so. If he has any objections, they should be addressed through you, Mr. President.

118. In conclusion, the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that it stands at the side of the Lebanese people. It provides it with assistance and help in order to liberate its land from the Israeli invaders, because what links Syria and Lebanon is—and I believe the representative of the United States is fully aware of this—stronger than the plans of all the enemies of Lebanon, Syria and the Arabs in general. Fraternal Lebanon will always find that fraternal Syria will never deny it support or assistance. We shall not leave our Lebanese brothers alone facing this dangerous situation created by Israel in order to push the region to the brink of explosion.

119. Mr. CLARK (United States of America): We wish to congratulate you, Sir, on being President of the Council this month, and also to express our appreciation for the great skill and wisdom with which your predecessor, the representative of France, led us during the previous month.

120. I wish first to note with profound sorrow the news which my delegation received last night, namely the passing of one of our former colleagues, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge. Mr. Lodge served his country as a distinguished public servant and as an involved and interested citizen for four decades. In particular, he served the cause of freedom and international understanding at the United Nations when he was a representative to the Organization, from 1953 to 1960. He has not only left behind him an extraordinary record of devoted service to the cause of our highest ideals, but he has also left many friends, here and throughout the world. While we—the United States and the United Nations—have lost a friend, we retain the memory of a man whose ideals and example will continue to serve as our inspiration and our model.

121. This is not the time to delve into the details of the tragedy in Lebanon. The United States, it goes without saying, deeply sympathizes with the plight of the Lebanese people; they certainly have endured more than their share of suffering.

122. However, we do not believe that this recourse to a Security Council resolution at this time—a resolution which is likely to be one-sided—is the best way of achieving our common objective of confirming the authority of the Government of Lebanon over its entire territory, particularly those areas now under Israeli occupation. In fact, we fear that that approach now is likely only to make worse an already extremely difficult and volatile situation.

123. We believe that the violence in the South and the counter-reaction to that violence only make withdrawal more difficult, and that this works against Lebanon's interests. We have consistently supported an orderly and rapid Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and indeed we understand that the Government of Israel is committed to that same objective. We agree that it is essential to do everything possible to expedite withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

124. To implement this shared objective, the United States believes that a practical approach to the problems of south Lebanon is necessary. That is why we have supported the United Nations initiative to hold military-to-military talks between Lebanon and Israel at Naqoura. The United States urges both countries to return to Naqoura to continue this constructive process, and in that way to find practical ways to implement the second and third stages of Israel's withdrawal.

125. The United States urges that this debate not stray from the main task before us: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon in an orderly fashion, and the achievement of a secure frontier between Lebanon and Israel.

126. The PRESIDENT: I believe I am reflecting the sentiments of the members of the Council when I say that we share the grief of the delegation of the United States over the passing away of a former United States representative on the Council. I should like to request the United States delegation to convey our deep condolences and sympathies to the bereaved family.

127. Mr. de KÉMOULARIA (France) (*interpretation from French*): I wish first of all to associate myself with my colleagues who have congratulated you, Sir, on the authority with which you have carried out the duties of President of this Council.

128. I should like to say a few words, addressed particularly to the delegation of the United States, about Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, whom I knew very well in my youth in the Organization. He was a member of the Council for eight years—longer, I think, than any other member of the Council. He always displayed a profound confidence in the mission of the Council and of the Organization. He was a friend of my country, deeply acquainted with our culture, and a member of the *Légion d'honneur*, our national order, and was decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* with palms. I wish to say on behalf of my country that we shall forget neither his active participation in the liberation of our territory nor his confidence in the Organization.

129. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Israel has asked to speak in exercise of the right of reply. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

130. Mr. NETANYAHU (Israel): I have a small correction to the statements attributed to me by the representative of Syria. He said that Israel did not really plan to leave Lebanon, and I think he adduced as proof the fact that in my remarks I had not mentioned my Government's decision to withdraw to the "international border", as he said. In my remarks, I said that "on 15 January, my Government decided to withdraw our forces in three phases to the international border" [*para. 72*]. I would recommend that the Syrian representative follow his own advice: to listen carefully and to pay close attention to what is actually said, not what he would apparently like to hear said.

131. Beyond this, I was gratified to see Syria's concern for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. Are we, therefore, to expect Syria finally to recognize Lebanon as an independent country? Will Syria finally send an ambassador to Beirut? It has not yet done so; perhaps it might choose to do so now.

132. The Syrian representative also said that Syria does not impose its will on Lebanon. This is a fiction, I assume he meant to say. I suppose that shelling the capital of Lebanon does not constitute an imposition of will in his mind. I suppose that the 50,000 troops occupying over 60 per cent of Lebanon do not constitute instruments of imposition of will.

133. But, given these statements that we heard today, can we expect a Syrian announcement soon, a Syrian announcement of a withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon? Can we, in fact, expect to see a demonstration of Lebanon's new-found independence of Syria by having the Lebanese Government call for a convening of the Council for the speedy withdrawal of Syrian forces? I think that from our point of view a general timetable of, say, six to nine months would be perfectly sufficient to demonstrate Syria's genuine intention finally to give Lebanon its freedom and independence.

134. There are a few other items that merit comment in the Syrian representative's statement. It was gratifying to hear of his concern for human rights, for the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949[1], for the agony of people suffering barbaric acts; it was gratifying to hear Syria's concern for violations of human rights, the indiscriminate firing upon people, torture, freedom of the press. All those concerns expressed by the Syrian representative would now, one would hope, be acted upon by the Government in Damascus. It could, for example, arrange for restitution to be paid to the residents of Hama, 25,000 of whom were slaughtered or fired upon; it could perhaps use the opportunity to act upon the various condemnations of its torture of prisoners, as documented in repeated reports by Amnesty International. I think that the régime that used tank regiments to pulverize a living city and that uses the foulest of tortures on its political prisoners has no moral ground for lecturing the Council about human rights and breaches of the fourth Geneva Convention.

135. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Lebanon has asked to make a statement in exercise of the right of reply, and I now call upon him.

136. Mr. FAKHOURY (Lebanon) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Owing to the lateness of the hour, I shall try to be as brief as possible. I have listened to the distortions of fact and falsehoods uttered by the representative of Israel. I was not surprised at such desperate attempts to obfuscate the facts, justify the measures taken and find excuses for the policy of repression and terrorism.

137. If we say that we still have lingering doubts with regard to Israel's intentions to withdraw, it is because Israel wants to take without giving. It wants to take, but it wants to give to itself the right to do whatever it wants, without any deterrent whatsoever. Yesterday, Israeli forces crossed the Litani River and re-entered the region from which they had withdrawn two weeks earlier, laying siege to the village of Zarariyah.

138. No one could more keenly desire Israel's total withdrawal to international borders than do Lebanon and the Lebanese. Lebanon's relations with Syria are fraternal and good-neighbourly relations that date back to long before the birth of the State of Israel, and those relations are

solely a Lebanese affair with which Israel has absolutely nothing to do. To say that Syria was behind the call to convene this meeting of the Council is refuted by the aforementioned Israeli practices, because the south of Lebanon, western Bekaa and Rashaya district are Lebanese regions, not Syrian. The decision to ask for a meeting of the Council is a Lebanese decision, whether the representative of Israel likes it or not.

139. The PRESIDENT: The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic has asked to speak in exercise of the right of reply. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

140. Mr. EL-FATTAL (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): I apologize for asking to speak again at this late hour, but I believe that the statement of the Zionist representative forces me to say two things.

141. First, no official Israeli figures and statements, including the Rabin plan for withdrawal, mention withdrawal to internationally recognized borders. Proof of this is the attempt by Israel to obfuscate its presence behind the so-called Southern Lebanese Army. Israel is attempting to create an Israeli entity using the name of an Arab traitor in the south.

142. Syria is not responsible to Israel for either its presence or its non-presence in Lebanon. I am not compelled to answer such a question in the Council. However, every representative here, every member of the Council, has heard the words and statements of the officials of the Syrian Arab Republic to the effect that the Syrian Arab Republic will withdraw from Lebanon when the acts of aggression perpetrated against the Lebanese people by Israel end. We have said this publicly and said it bilaterally, and we have repeated it. We are not afraid to make such a declaration because relations between the Lebanese people and ourselves are a matter of destiny. Such bilateral relations and the manner in which they are conducted are completely outside the purview of the representative of Israel. He cannot impose on Lebanon the creation of any relations. He cannot say that Syria must recognize Lebanon or vice versa. Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and what the representative of Israel does not want to understand is that the peoples of Syria and Lebanon are but one people with two independent Governments. That is what he does not want to understand. The Israeli representative wants to distort the facts in order to delude some—and I repeat, some—members of the Council.

143. As for the question of human rights, I would like to quote from a news despatch from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in order to give some idea of the morals—or rather, the immorality—of the Israeli army. On 25 February—and I hope there will be no errors in interpretation to arouse the laughter of the representative of the United States—we read the following press report entitled "Need to Maintain IDF Morality," a title that might be thought strange but which we Syrians do not find strange because we know Israel, even though States that believe Israel to be a developed and democratic State in the west of Asia—a *lebensraum* world where democracy is expressed by means of occupation, killing, beating, torture, displacement of inhabitants and destruction of—. I should like to demonstrate the kind of morality, or rather, immorality of that army from a well-known Zionist source:

> "In weekend Israel Radio interviews, former Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan and Colonel Meir Pail, a left-wing military historian and former Knesset member, both of whom are at opposite ends of the political spectrum and almost invariably disagree on any issue, were in rare agreement on the need to maintain the morality of the IDF.
>
> "They were commenting on soldiers' statements on radio and television reports that the IDF should take tougher action, even against women and children, to protect themselves 'as this is the only language the Lebanese know'. The soldiers complained that guerrillas and terrorists in Lebanon frequently use women and children as screens to protect themselves from IDF units. They said the South Lebanese Army (SLA) shot at women and children and 'maybe in Lebanon we have to do as the Lebanese do'."*

144. This is the immorality of the Israeli Army. At the highest level in Israel these two persons with the widest possible difference between them in the political spectrum agree on this. As for the morality of Shamir, the leader of the Stern Gang, Shamir himself says—and this is a quote from the Israeli broadcasting authority in Hebrew—in response to the following question:

> "Sir, are you in favour of expelling people from the territories who are involved in terrorism?"*

The answer of Shamir, the well-known terrorist, the killer of Count Bernadotte, was:

> "Expulsion is a most efficient tool and should be used with regard to people whose expulsion will lead to a decrease or elimination of terrorism."*

145. It seems that Israel considers anybody who moves to be a terrorist because it is the occupying Power. The actions and practices mentioned by the representative of Lebanon, perpetrated against civilians and not military personnel, and the collective punishment meted out by the Israelis clearly show that Israel wants to annihilate anybody and anything that moves in southern Lebanon because in no way whatsoever can a man say that "explusion will lead to a decrease or elimination of terrorism."* This means elimination of all the people in the south, because all the people in the south—men, women and children—are against the Israeli occupation. Does that mean that we must wipe Lebanon off the map so that the Israeli Army can be satisfied and at peace? Does that mean it is our job to satisfy what the Israeli Army and the democracy created in the region by the United States wants? I say no. I have many quotations, but I know time is short; however, here

* Quoted by the speaker in English.

is what just one Israeli source said only a few days ago, on 15 February:

> "The entire [Israeli] Cabinet views the Golan Heights as an 'inseparable part of Eretz Yisra'el' and this is supported by the Knesset resolution of December 1981, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in an address reported by ITIM."*

I will let it go at that.

146. The PRESIDENT: The representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic wishes to make a statement and I call on him.

147. Mr. OUDOVENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): Mr. President, I should like to thank you for your words of welcome addressed to me on my appointment as representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the Council. There is no need here to say what a great responsibility has been entrusted to every member of the Council, the primary organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. For our part, we in the Ukrainian delegation and I myself will actively co-operate in the performance of the important tasks facing the Council under the Charter of the United Nations.

148. I should also like to take this opportunity to greet you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month. All of us in the Council have had sufficient occasion to appreciate your great personal and diplomatic accomplishments.

149. We should also like to thank the representative of France for his conduct of the proceedings of the Council in January.

150. Since this is my first statement in the Council, I wish to welcome the new non-permanent members of the Council, the representatives of Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago and wish them success in their work in the Council.

The meeting rose at 1.35 p.m.

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* Quoted by the speaker in English.

NOTES

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] *Ibid.*, Nos. 970 to 973.

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Litho in United Nations, New York 00400 90-61439—April 1994—2,050